ferred to the Committee on Pensions. By Mr. THURMAN, (dem.) of Ohio-A petition of

similar character. Referred to the same com-Mr. THURMAN called attention to the fact that

the signatures to petitions presented here frequently were in the same handwriting. He thought that a great abuse, and that it should be discon-

INVESTIGATION ASKED IN DISTRICT AFFAIRS. He also presented a petition of W. W. Corcoran, G. W. Riggs, J. D. Clagett, Marshall Brown, William Gunton, A. E. Perry and other property holders of Washington city, praying that the investigation into the affairs of the istrict government, asked for a few days since, be granted. He asked that the petition be read. It recites that grave charges have been made against the District government in various newspapers, by reason of which the District has ffered. The petition was laid on the table.

THAT CUBANS BE GRANTED BELLIGERENT RIGHTS. By Mr. INGALLS, (rep.) of Kan.-From citizens of that State asking that the rights of Cubans be recognized and belligerent rights be accorded to them. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Re-

By Mr. SARGENT, (rep.) of Cal.—Of the Legislature of that State asking for the removal of Noonday Rock from the Harbor of San Francisco. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. Allison, (rep.) of Iowa-Of ex-soldiers and sailors asking that the Homestead laws of the United States be so modified as to dispense with the requirement of actual residence, and that the bull requirement of actual residence, and that the bill approved by the House last session be passed. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. Anthony, (rep.) of R. I., from the Printing Committee, reported back the report of the Second Auditor in regard to Indian expenditures, with a recommendation that it be referred to the Committee on Appropriations without being printed. So ordered.

Mr. EDMUNDS, (rep.) of Vt., called attention to the fact that the law had been violated in the failure of the proper officer to report a list of the delinquent indian contractors, and that it should be remedied.

Mr. CAMERON, (rep.) of Pa., from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported back the bill to pay the French spointion claims. Placed on the

pay the French spoliation claims. Placed on the calendar.
This bill, reported favorably by Mr. Cameron, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, is the one introduced by Mr. Sumner on the first day of the session. It provides for an adjustment by a board of three commissioners, to be appointed by the President, who shall report to Congress on the validity and amount of all claims presented within three years from the time of their first meeting, and the awards so made shall be paid pro rata to an amount not exceeding \$5,000,000, whenever Congress shall make an appropriation therefor. No claims, however, are to be admitted which did not accrue prior to July 31, 1801. The bill specifically excludes all claims embraced in the treaty with France of April. 1803, and all such as were allowed, in whole or in part, under the treaty of February, 1819, with Spain and the treaty of July, 1831, with France.

Mr. Logan, (rep.) of Ill., from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported, with amendments, the House join resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to detail medical officers of the army to inquire into and report upon the causes of epidemic cholers.

cholera. Also, without amendment, Senator Bucking-ham's bill in relation to bounties, providing that every volunteer accepted by the War Department under the President's proclamation of May 3, 1861, shall be paid the full bounty of \$100 promised thereby.

Mr. WRIGHT, (rep.) of Minn., from the Committee on Finance, reported, without amendment, the House bill authorising the cancellation of an export bond for fifty barrels of spirits belonging to John S. Miller, of Illinois, which were destroyed by fire while in transtu.

Mr. EDMUNDS, (rep.) of Vt., submitted a resolution directing the Secretary of the Interior to report to the Senate whether the treaty of 1855 with the Chippews Indians is still in force, and what action, if any, has been taken within the last two Agreed to.

Agreed to.

Mr. McCarrery, (dem.) of Ky. moved that the credentials of Hon. William L. McMillan, as senator from Louisians, be recommitted to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. Agreed to.

Mr. Morror (HEAP TRANSFORTATION.

Mr. MORTON (HEAP TRANSFORTATION.

Commission of five persons to examine and operate to Congress what legislation is required in regard to inter-state railroads; to provide for chesper transportation; for the safety and comfort of passengers; for the reform of abuses and to promote the general efficiency of railroads in the interest of commerce and the convenience of the travelling public.

Mr. Morron addressed the Senate in favor of the resolution. He said the constitution declares Congress shall have power to regulate commerce among the several States. The Supreme Court in several decisions has defined commerce to comprehend intercourse as well as tradic, passengers as well as merchandles. Commerce entirely within the limits of one State is not within the meaning of the constitution. The power to regulate commerce must be exercised wherever the subject exists and operate upon the sibject and those engaged in its prosecution. The power to regulate and govern the whole includes the power to govern the constituent parts. Under the old confederation each State same and the regulations were as much against other states and foreign states. The embarrassment growing out of this was one of the chief causes of the formation of the proceeding with the sea for the constitution.

The Powhe to Resultate commerce in itself, and serviced in the constitution.

THE POWHE TO RESULTE COMMERCE

involves power to regulate means and instrument was the process of the formation of the process of the formation of the process of the constitution asked in the states and the create with which it is carried on. Without this it could not be execu

CONGRESS.

State Commerce.

National Regulation of InterState Commerce.

MORTON SUPPORTS THE SCHEME.

MORTON SUPPORTS THE SCHEME.

The West Virginia Contested Election Cases Settled.

CIVIL RIGHTS AGAIN REFERRED.

CIVIL RIGHTS AGAIN REFERRED.

CIVIL RIGHTS AGAIN REFERRED.

Debate on the Reorganization of National Banks.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27, 1874.

Petitions were presented as follows:—

By the CHAIR (Mr. Carpenter)—From soldiers of the late war asking for additional bounty. Referred to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. THURMAR, (dem.) of Ohno—A petition of lodge the lower to requise the common carrier cludes the nower to requise the common carrier cludes the nower or pensions.

By Mr. THURMAR, (dem.) of Ohno—A petition of cludes the power to requise the common carrier cludes the nower to requise the common carrier cludes the nower to requise the common carrier cludes the nower to requise the reaction with power or additional bounty. Referred to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. THURMAR, (dem.) of Ohno—A petition of cludes the power to requise the common carrier cludes the nower to requise the common carrier cludes the nower to requise the common carrier cludes the nower to requise the reaction with navigation, but that does not describe the common carrier cludes the nower to requise the common carrier cl

through lines, and these, throughout their length, should be

REGULATED BY UNIFORM METHODS

and laws. The power to regulate commerce includes the power to regulate the common carrier and public highway upon which it is transported. Railroad companies are common carriers and railroads are public highways. Common carriers are required to carry for all persons and at reasonable rates. Is there doubt that the State in one case, or Congress in the other, may determine what are reasonable rates? If there be a doubt in regard to the State it must arise from the charter giving the company power to regulate freights and fares in the nature of a contract between the State and the company, which power is gravely questioned, but which he would not discuss. But such contract is not binding upon Congress, and cannot limit its power to regulate inter-State commerce. The constitution says no State shall pass a law impairing the obligations of contracts, but this is binding only on States, not on Congress. A State can make no contract with corporations which would restrain Congress, however binding it might be on the State. The power of a railroad company to fix rates is but the power of the State granted in its charter. Whatever franchises the State grants must be accepted subject to the condition that if the railroad engage in inter-State commerce it is liable to regulation by Congress.

the State granted in its charter. Whatever franchises the State grants must be accepted subject to the condition that if the railroad engage in inter-State commerce it is liable to regulation by Congress.

A STATE CANNOT OBSTRUOT INTER-STATE COMMERCE by direct legislation or exorbitant taxes on freight or passengers. What the State may not do by direct legislation it cannot by charter or contract empower a corporation to do. If the State has uncontrolled power directly or indirectly to fix rates heavy tribute may be levied upon the commerce of other States compelled to pass across its territory. It was intended by the framers of the constitution that we should have a common country and free commerce should be permitted to make unjust discriminations against it in any form. For at least four months in the year the commerce of Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa and Nebraska, and that over the Union Pacific Railroad, passes around the southern point of Lake Michigan in Hinois; and if that State, in defiance of Congress, by direct legislation or through railroad companies, fixes rates of travel and transportation across its territories it has a vast power for the oppression of the Northwestern States, which is inconsistent with our form of government. Transportation is such an essential element of commerce that if a State possesses supreme control over it it may destroy it. This principle is recognized in the recent case of the leading Railroad vs. Pennsylvania, where the Supreme Court decided that a tax by the State on freight taken out of or into the State was a commercial regulation and unconstitutional. Each State may regulate commerce internal to itself, and in the absence of Congressional legislation may make regulate commerce or make unjust discriminations; but all such regulations as affect inter-State commerce, however meritorious in character or intention, must yield to the legislation of Congress. It is a field of jurisdiction that States may occupy in the absence of Congressional legislation by the State or Con

the means of their vindication.

Mr. Howe, (rep.) of Wis., said he desired to submit some remarks on the bill, but was not ready to

Mr. Hows, (rep.) of Wis., said he desired to submit some remarks on the bill, but was not ready to do so to-day.

Mr. Ferry, (rep.) of Conn., moved that the bill be referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Suaner said there was a very good reason why this bill should not be referred to that committee. It had twice been before the committee, and there was no necessity for again sending it there. The Senate had acted on the bill as a Committee of the Whole. He could see nothing in the motion to refer it but a mode of opposition by imposing time, impediment and delay. The bill stood No. 1 one on the calendar, and should have been acted on the first day of the session. He tried to have it acted on then, but was resisted by the Senator from Maine (Mr. Morrill). He (Mr. Sumner) appealed to the Senate to take the bill in its own hands, now that the necessity for its passage was manifested every day by the outrages perpetrated on our colored citizens.

Mr. Ferry said he was glad the bill had been reached. He opposed it heretofore and was still against it. The subject matter of it was for State police and not for national legislation. For the federal government to interfere would be a gross violation of the constitution of the United States, and so long as he was a Senator of the United States he would not sit quietly in his seat and allow the constitution to be violated without at least having a preliminary examination by a committee.

Mr. Edwards and the larger in favor of equal

and so long as he was a Senator of the United States he would not sit quietly in his seat and allow the constitution to be violated without at least having a preliminary examination by a committee.

Mr. Edmunds said that the people whom he represented had been much longer in favor of equal rights than the people of Massachusetts, and did not yield to the people of that State or their representatives in their love for equal justice. But the kind of equality which the people of Vermont desired to see was that which would be effectual. He (Mr. Edmunds) did not care what committee the bill wont to, out hoped it would be made perfect and effectual in its machinery, so that no reluctant judge might find the excuse, in its machinery being defective, for not carrying out its provisions. He did not propose now to open the discussion upon the general constitutionality of the bill, but thought it should receive the careful consideration of a committee.

Mr. Sumner argued that the bill was perfect and not in conflict with the constitution. It should not be referred until the settlement of this question. The great results of the war would not be secured. His desire—he might say, the darling of his soul—was to have this great question closed now, so that it would never intrude again in this chamber, so never again in our legislation would there be such a word as white or black; but legislation vormant (Mr. Edmunds) was a member of the committee then and he made no minority report on the subject.

Mr. Edmunds were the fore, desired to see a perfect one. Since the bill had been reported as referred to, the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Sumner) had clasped hands with the gentleman then chairman of the committee (Mr. Trumbull) on a common potitical platform, which would have consigned the bill to the waste basket had it been triumphant.

Mr. Frelinghtysen, (rep.) of M. J., said that he had some objection to the manner in which the bill was framed, and thought it could be referred. He though the could assure the gentleman 's

civil rights. Sometimes he had differed with him as to the best method of reaching these ends. In no instance had the Senator from Massachusetts found him (Mr. Morrill) a laggard in the direction be had been leading for these many years. He (Mr. Morrill) ante-dated the Senator from Massachusetts himself in advocacy of measures to protect the colored man in his rights, and congratulated the Senate years ago when the first law was put upon the statute books for the protection of that class; yet it seemed the honorable Senator (Mr. Sumner) had rearred up the notion in his own head that he (Mr. Morrill) was in favor of leaving this whole thing with the States. The only difference between the honorable Senator and myself is that I would do it according to the constitution of my country, and he would do it anyhow. My friend says his bill has been endorsed by conventions everywhere. Are we to legislate in that way? I am willing to go just as far as the constitution will justify, and am willing that the Judiciary Committee shall interpret that instrument as the legal organ of the Senate. The power is vested in Congress, and I am in favor of exercising it from the beginning, and not leave the matter to the States. Now, I ask my frend if it is not better to let the bill go to the committee.

Mr. Sunner.—I have consented to it.

Mr. Morrich and the thought it time that a civil the bull should be meaded and he homed its

nrst day of the session he would have saved all this trouble.

Mr. Morron said he thought it time that a civil rights bill should be passed, and he hoped its passage would not be delayed. The Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Summer) was himself responsible that this bill was not perfected now and before the Senate to be acted upon. Had he consented to the reference on the first day of the session it would have been before the Senate now for action. It was only in cases of pressing emergency that bills were acted upon without being referred to a committee. The Senator had no one to blame but himself.

that bills were acted upon without being referred to a committee. The Senator had no one to blame but himself.

Mr. Sunner said he intended to say no more, but his friend from Indiana (Mr. Morton) came forward to throw a little blame on him. He said it was only in cases of pressure or emergency that bills were acted on without reference. Was not this a case of emergency? The bill had been before the Senate four years, during which time portions of our iellow citizens counted by millions had been exposed to indignity. Had the Senator from Indiana (Mr. Morton) come to his assistance on the first day of the session the bill would have been hastened on its way and the people long insulted would now be raised to equality.

Mr. Sautzsuray, (eam.) of Del., said, while he had no bjections to the reference of the bill, he had objection to every provision in it and would yote against all when the bill came up. He had listened to this debate, but had not heard a single voice raised for the suffering race to which he belonged—not a word in defence of the downtrodden white race. He was not opposed to the colored people having the rights which legitimately belonged to them, but why so much time of the Senate taske the pin the discussion about the colored man and nothing about the white people. In New England, in the State to which the gentleman himself (Mr. Sumner) belonged, there was much suffering. He protested against all this, especially when he knew the colored people were respected in their rights.

Mr. Edmunds—I wish the gentleman would state.

in their rights.

Mr. EDMUNDS—I wish the gentleman would state
what rights white men in New England are denied. Mr. Saulsbury—In some of the New England States white men are not allowed to vote, as I un-

Mr. Saulsbury—In some of the New England States white men are not allowed to vote, as I understand.

Mr. Edmunds—Certainly, but —

Mr. Saulsbury—Yet you force the right of every negro to vote.

Mr. Edmunds—The Senator is as much mistaken as can be. The act of 1870 declares every man, be he white or black, shall be allowed to vote. The laws of New England declare the same thing and punish officers who deprive men of their right to vote; but all persons over twenty-one years of age and who had not been in State Prison could vote. His friend had gone too far in saying that white men were deprived of their rights in New England. Mr. Saulsbury asked if, in the State which the gentleman (Mr. Edmunds) represented, it was not true that hundreds and thousands of people were living on the pittin allowance doled out to them by the rich manufacturers?

Mr. Edmunds—I say no to that. It is true we have a good many white men in New England who are Hving by charity, but the cause that they have no money is with themselves. It is their own fault. Every white man in New England has an equal right to the school, the church, the cemetery, the polis, ballot and jury box, just the same as everywhere else. Colored men did not enjoy their rights everywhere, as the gentleman stated, as churches and schoolbonses had been pulled down in some sections of the country, simply because they belonged to colored people.

Mr. Saulsbury—Will the gentleman specify

had been pulled down in some sections of the country, simply because they belonged to colored people.

Mr. Saulebury—Will the gentleman specify where churches and schools have been pulled down? Mr. Edwinds said there were reports here and in the other House showing such a state of affairs. He had not brought them with him, and the gentleman must excuse him from answering.

BILL TO ABOLISH THE BLECTORLL COLLEGE.

The joint resolution on the proposition for an amendment to the constitution providing for the election of the President by a direct vote of the people and abolishing the office of Vice President, introduced by Mr. Sumner on the first day of the session, being the next on the calendar, Mr. Sumner said that he believed that the President of the United States should be elected by the people direct, without the intervention of the Electoral College.

Mr. Morton said that the Committee on Privileges and Elections had the subject under consideration and would report soon.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. Sargerr introduced a bill to enable Susan B. Anthony to pay the fine imposed on her by the District Court of the Northern District of New York. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Edmunds said that on Thursday he would ask the Senate to take up the Bankrupt bill.

RECOGANIZATION OF NATIONAL BANKS.

The bill to authorize the reorganization of national banks without circulation was then taken up.

Mr. Morton offered as an additional section his

Mr. Morron offered as an additional section his

Mr. Morron offered as an additional section his bill authorizing national banks that have reduced their capital stock to withdraw a proportion of bonds upon retring their own circulating notes and depositing lawful money of the United States in the proportion provided by law.

Mr. Thurman said he was opposed to the passage of the bill. He did not think it in the power of Congress to charter banks in this way without limitation.

Mr. Rayard moved to strike out the first ten lines of the bill, which authorize the organization of banks without circulation, upon depositing with the Treasurer of the United States \$16,000 in registered bonds, so that the bill would only anthorize national banks already organized without circulation to withdraw their bonds in excess of \$10,000, and also national banks to withdraw their bonds on deposit as security for their circulating notes in amounts of \$10,000 upon returning to the Comptroller of the Currency lawful money to be deposited in the Treasury of the United States for the redemption of an amount of circulating notes of such banks equal to the amount issued upon such bonds. After some discussion a vote was taken on the amendment of Mr. Bayard, and the fact was developed that no quorum was present. The Senate then, at ten minutes past four, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27, 1874. BILLS REPORTED.

Mr. HAWLEY, (rep.) of Ill., introduced a bill to provide for the systematic and accurate keeping of public accounts on the part of the govern provide records for reference.

Mr. STOWELL, (rep.) of Va., from the Post Office Committee, reported back the Senate amendments to the Post Route bill, which were concurred in. Mr. Morey, (rep.) of La., from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill reviving a grant of lands to aid in the construction of a railroad

from Vicksburg, Miss., to the Texas State line. Mr. HOUGHTON, (rep.) of Cal., from the Pacific Railroad Committee, reported a bill to incorporate the Southern Transcontinental Railroad Company, and to grant it the right of way through the pub-

Mr. DUNNELL, (rep.) of Minn., from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill to amend the act to encourage the growth of timber on Western prairies.

The last three bills were ordered to be printed

western prairies.

The last three bits were ordered to be printed and recommitteed.

Mr. Dawes, (rep.) of Mass., from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill allowing merchandise in a United States port on the 31st of July, 1872, to pay the duties to which it was liable on that day, even though not in a public store or bonded warehouse the next day.

After explanation the bill was passed.

Mr. Lawrence, (rep.) of Ohio, introduced a resolution to permit amendments to appropriation bills to reduce the number and pay of officers. Referred to the Committee on Rules.

PETITION FOR REDEMPTION OF LEGAL TENDERS.

Mr. O'NEILL, (rep.) of Pa., presented a petition of the citizens of Philadelphia, numerously signed, asking for the redemption or conversion of legal tender notes outstanding since 1862 by issuing \$1,000 bonds at a fixed rate of interest, say \$3.55 per cent per annum.

Mr. Garfield, (rep.) of Ohio, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back, with amendments, the Senate bill in relation to the lines of telegraph connecting the Capitol with the various departments of the government.

Mr. Randall, (dem.) of Pa., moved to lay the bill on the table. The motion was lost by a vote of 113 to 119, and the bill was then passed.

ESTABLISHMENT OF OCRAN COURSES.

Mr. NEGLEY (rep.) of Pa., offered a resolution directing the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the expediency of securing by international law or stringent regulations the prescribing of ocean courses for inward and outward bound steam vessels in crossing the North Atlantic or other fog latitudes. Adopted.

REDUCTION OF REPEMBITURES ON PUBLIC BUILD
Mr. Garvield, (rep.) of Cal., introduced a bill making an appropriations.

Mr. Clayton, (rep.) of Cal., introduced a bill making an appropriation.

of San Francisco. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

of San Francisco. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

wisst vinginia contested election cases.

At the dose then resumed the consideration of the West Virginia contested election cases.

At the close of the debate (which had occupied the House for nearly a week; the House proceeded to vote on the various resolutions. The resolutions of the majority of the Committee on Elections, reported by Mr. Smith, of New York, were that John J. Davis and J. M. Hogan, chosen at the August election, were not duly elected, and that Benjamin Wilson and B. F. Martin, chosen at the October election, were duly elected.

The resolutions of the minority, reported by Mr. Hazeiton, of Wisconsin, took the opposite ground, and were supported by the republican side of the House, those of the majority of the committee being supported by the democrats.

MESSES. DAVIS AND HOGAN SWOEN IN.

The result of the voting was that Messrs. Davis and Hogan were declared entitled to the seats, and were accordingly sworn in. The only deviations from strict partisanship in the vote in reference to Mr. Davis were that two_democrats—Mr. Magee, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Waddell, of North Carolina—voted with the majority of the House, and that seven that two_democrats—Mr. Magee, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Waddell, of North Carolina—voted with the majority of the House, and that seven republicans—Messrs. Banning, of Onio; Bradley, of Michigan, Poland, of Vermont; Smith, of New York; Thomas, of North Carolina: Williams, of Michigan, and Woodford, of New York—voted with the minority. In the vote in reference to Mr. Hogan several other Representatives, including Messrs. Kellog, of Connecticut; Meilish, of New York; Coburn, of Indiana; Hawley, of Connecticut, and Willard, of Vermont, voted with the minority.

The time occupied in the voting was over two hours, so that it was six o'clock when the Honse minority.

The time occupied in the voting was over two nours, so that it was six o'clock when the House

OCEAN POSTAL SERVICE.

Transatlantic Mail Steamship Schedule

for February, 1874. Under the new regulations prescribed by Postmaster General Creswell, Colonel Thomas L. James, the Postmaster of this city, is now charged with the task of designating the different steamers of various lines that are to carry the European and continental mails. This arrangement has worked highly satisfactory during the present month, both as regards the mail service and the various steamship owners, and it is more than likely that the plan, which has only been acted upon as an experiment, will become a fixed fact. By designating the steamships to carry the regular European mails as often as one leaves port, which now occurs almost daily, Postmaster James has a free selection of the swiftest and most substantial vessels.

The following steamships have been selected for the transportation of the United States mails from New York to European ports during the month of February, 1874. Below is given the date of sailing, name of steamer, name of line and the mails to be conveyed:—

conveyed:—
February 3, Manhattan, Williams & Guion, British;
German, Melgian, Netherlands, Swiss and Italian closed
mails via Queenstown.
February 4, Abyssinia, Cunard, British; German, Belgian, Netherlands, Swiss and Italian closed mails via
Queenstown.

German, Meiklan, Netherlands, Swiss and Italian closed mails via Queenstown.
February 4, Abyssinia, Cunard, British; German. Belgian, Netherlands, Swiss and Italian closed mails via Queenstown.
February 5, Westphalia, Hamburg American Packet Company, British; German, Belgian, Netherlands, Swiss and Italian closed mails via Plymouth; French direct mails via Cherbourg, and German direct. Swiss, Danish, Swedish and Norwegian closed mails via Hamburg.
February 7, Balito, White Star; mails for Great Britain and Ireland via Queenstown.
February 7, Mosel, North German Lloyd, German, Belgian, Netherlands, Swiss and Italian closed mails via Southampton; German mails direct, and Swiss, Danish, Swedish and Norwegian closed mails via Bremen.
February 7, Amerique, French line, French mails direct.
February 10, Minnesota, Williams & Guion, mails for Great Britain and Ireland via Queenstown.
February 10, Coethe, Eagle line, German, Belgian, Netherlands, Bulls and Korthony, and German Hamburg.
February 11, Calabria, Cunard line, British; German, Belgian, Netherlands, Swiss and Italian closed mails via Plymouth; French direct, Morth German Lloyd, German mails direct, and Swiss, Danish, Swedish and Norwegian closed mails via Queenstown.
February 11, America, North German Lloyd, German mails direct, and Swiss, Danish, Swedish and Norwegian closed mails via Company, British; German, Belgian, Netherlands, Swiss and Italian closed mails via Promouth; French direct mails via Cherbourg, and German direct, Swiss, Danish, Swedish and Norwegian closed mails via Hamburg.
February 12, Thuriugia, Hamburg American Packet Company, British; German, Belgian, Netherlands, Swiss and Italian closed mails via Promouth; French direct mails via Cherbourg, and German Lloyd, German, Belgian, Netherlands, Swiss and Italian closed mails via Promouth; French direct mails via Cherbourg, and German Lioyd, German, Belgian, Netherlands, Swiss and Italian closed mails via Promouth, French direct mails via Cherbourg; and German direct, Swiss, Danish, Swedish an

NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

The Southern Railroad Difficulties Prec Bridge Between Jersey City and Will McPherson Be Governor !

In the House yesterday George W. Patterson in roduced the following concurrent resolution, which was adopted without any discussion :-

which was adopted without any discussion:—
That, as the Southern Railroad. the Long Branch and Seashore Railroad and the Vineland Kaliroad combanes have not paid taxes according to law, and as they have failed to run any trains for some time, a committee of two from the Senate and three from the House be suppointed to investigate the management and business thereof during all the time they have been in operation, and to report what abuses there are and what the amount of their property is and what amount they may one the State, and to report whether their charters have not been forfeited; said committee to report with all convenient despatch.

A bill providing for the raising of \$75,000 worth.

A bill providing for the raising of \$75,000 worth of bonds in Hudson and Essex counties for the building of a bridge, to be composed of stone and iron, over the Passaic River at a point adjacent to Bridge street, Newark, was taken up on its final passage in the House, when a motion prevailed to postpone its further consideration for one week. A remonstrance was read from a number of the tax-payers of various townships in Mudson county protesting against the passage of this bill on account of the existing load of taxation which they are subject to. Nothing of any public importance transpired in the Senate during the morning session. The afternoon session was taken up exclusively with the consideration of the constitutional amendments. The following substitute, introduced by Mr. Stone, for an amendment suggested by the Constitutional Commission to article I section 18 of the constitution, brought forth a good deal of colloquial discussion between Messrs. Taylor, Cutler, McPherson and Stone:—

Private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation. Whenever property is so taken any owner shall have the right of appeal to a jury, who shall make an assessment of damages for the taking thereof without deduction for benefits, but wene land is taken by any municipal corporation or for highways, the Legislature may provide that benefits may be deducted, and also the mode in which such deduction shall be made. building of a pridge, to be composed of stone and

Substitutes were also offered by Messrs. Cutler and Stone. The debate on this subject was very exhaustive, though somewhat conjused, as Messrs. Stone and McPherson acknowledged during the progress of their arguments that they did not understand many of the views advanced by each of them. Mr. Taylor, during the debate, alluded to Mr. McPherson's prospects for the Gubernatorial chair, which caused much merriment. A vote was taken, and it was decided by 18 to 2 that the section of the constitutional amendment referring to private property remain as it is. main as it is.

GENET'S SUCCESSOR.

One week ago yesterday an election for member of Assembly from the Twenty-first Assembly district was held, who is to take the place of "Prince Hal." Yesterday the Board of Supervisors met, as the County Canvassers to canvass the vote cast in this district. Supervisor McCafferty presided, and Supervisor Cooper canvassed the vote. The totals were:—

James H. Sullivan
Horatio P. Allen
Charles Crary Charles Crary. 2.234
Sullivan's majority over Crary is 415. Protests
were sent in from some of the districts against the
votes for Crary, on the ground that his tickets
were not regular, not having the words 'in place
of Henry W. Genet' upon them. The protests were,
however, thrown out.

CRUSHED BY A TRUCK.

Coroner Croker was yesterday called to the Fifth precinct station house to hold an inquest on the precinct station house to hold an inquest on the body of John Sefton, a weighmaster, thirty years of age and born in Ireland, who died the evening previous, from injuries received on pier 37 North River, by being knocked down and run over by a truck, the horses attached to which were criven by Thomas' McComin. Deceased lived in Jersey City, whither the body has been taken by the relatives. BIDS FOR CITY STOCKS.

The following is the list of propoals received by Comptroller Green yesterday for \$3,821,960 "Consolidated stocks of the city and county of New York:"-York: "Name of Bidder.
F. A. Conkling.
F. A. Conkling, President.
East River Savings Institution.
N. B. Hoxle
J. C. Ackerman
Youngs, Smith & Co.
Charles H. Welling & Son
Vandyck & Williams
John W. Hull.
Bank Rate. 100 100.01 100.05 100 100 100 101 100 100

andyos & Hulk nion Dime Savings Bank nion Dime Savings Bank nion Dime Savings Bank nome Lite Insurance Co., Brooktyn me Lite Insurance Co., Brooktyn cehanies and Traders' Savings In- stitution A. Conking, President G. Law Deuman Nomas Hitchcock off traber off traber off traber off Urry filliam & John O'Brien M. Shannahan B. Cobb L. C. Bouwier	2,500 250,000 250,000 20,000	160 100 100.50 100.1234	8
ome Life Insurance Co., Brooklyn., echanics and Traders' Savings in-	130,000 350,000	100	B
A. Conkling, President	20,000 5,000	100.05	1
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oit & Co	5,000 10,000 22,000	101.1234	1
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ommercial Bank of Brooklyn	25,000 10,000	101 100 100.25	E
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ierman Savings Bank Jime Savings Bank of Brooklyn	100,000	101.40 101.60 101.03	1
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Frank Vincent Otten & Taege	10,000	100	1
Savings Bank Putnam County Savings Bank	20,000	100.02	1
D. W. Brinckerhoof	10,000	100.25	1
Catherine Oakley	5,008	101 100.123 100	1
Ienry Rogers	5,000 250,000	101	1
People's Fire Insurance Company Srewers and Maltsters' Insurance Co.	20,000 25,000	100 1236	
D. Tappan, President G. Delanoy White Filliam Watson William Watson Wa	100,000	100	1
William A. Smith & Co	25,000 25,000	100.01	1
Portchester Savings Bank	50,000 40,000 12,000 10,000	100 100,10 100	
John M. Armstrong E. D. Randolph & Co	10,000 10,000	100	1
William A. Smith & Co. Ortchester savings Bank Ortchester savings Bank Ortchester Savings Bank N. Y. State Agricultural Society John M. Armstrong D. Randolph & Co. A. De Grauw A. A. De Grauw B. H. Root B. H. Root C. T. Crown William C. Gilman Joshen Savings Bank D. M. Morrison	10,000 10,000 2,000	101.01 100.20 100	1
F. H. Root	25,000 25,000 20,000	100.25	1
William O'Connor	20,000 20,000 50,000	100,1-16	1
Joshen Savings Bank	50,000 12,000 25,000	101.10 100.50 100.12%	
D. M. Morrison	25,000 25,000 25,000	100.25 100.37 100.50	
Judlow Thomas	4,000 500,000	100.25	
Bank for Savings W.F. Heminway S. Murray, J., & Co. Libany Savines Bank. Daries B. Miller Kewburg Savings Bank. W. H. Chandler.	3,000 4,000 4,000	100 100 100	1
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W. H. Chandler Feutonic Savings Bank	3,000 100,000	100. 200 100	1
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Buffalo Savings Bank Zenry W. Alleu faceb Schmidt and Geo. Botner, exec- utors	10,000	100	1
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icorge Botner icorge K. Sistare icorge K. Sistare icorge K. Sistare icorge K. Sistare arker Handy arker Handy arker Handy arker Handy	50,000	101 02	1
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	11,022,400.		1
CITY AND COUNTY TE	EASURY.		1
Comptroller Green reports the fe	ollowing d	isburse-	1
ments and receipts of the treasur	vesterde	v	1

comptroller Green reports the treasury yesterday:—
ments and recelpts of the treasury yesterday:—
DISBURGEMENTS.
Claims paid (number of warrants forty-five)
\$716.02

Claims paid (number of warrants forty-five)
amounting to. RPCKIFTS.

From taxes of 1873 and interest. \$23,634
From arrears of taxes, assessments and interest. \$4,673
From market rents and fees 1,015
From water rents 1,016
From water rents 2,016
From rents, &c., Department of Parks 99 Total...... \$40,897

POLICE MATTERS.

At a meeting of the Board of Police, held vesterwas taken to inform the same authorities that no dequate means can be taken by the Police Commissioners to appoint a sufficient force in these precincts until something is done municipal authorities in the matter referred to. The case of Captain Seibert has not yet been brought before the Board. His counsel has asked for a short time to lay some papers under the notice of the Commissioners, and his re-quest has been granted. Captain Byrnes, of the Fifteenth precinct, had an interview yesterday morning with President Smith in reference to has been investigating the case, and submitted what he could learn of it to Mr. Smith. It appears the Captain was not in the station house at the time and Sergeant Day was in charge. Officer Govey took the studs from the body of Mr. Wilcox and, as be says, handed them to the Sergeant, who was behind the desk. The studs disappeared and could not be found. Sergeant Day denies the statement of Govey and asserts the studs were not given to him. Of the persons who were in the station house at the time one-half support the case of Govey and the other as stoutly affirm they are mistaken, and that the studs were not given to the Sergeant. It is said both officers have sent a request to President Smith that a thorough investigation of the case be made at the carliest possible moment. That, however, cannot be done until the matter is out of the hands of the Coroner. Superintendent Matseil says that both officers enjoy a high reputation in the department, and that the mistake or whatever it is is a most unfortunate circumstance. It is thought to be more than likely that the officer took the studs out before the body was conveyed to the station house, and handed them to some one whom he alterwards supposed to be the Sergeant. How they could get lost in the station house is a mystery. Another carrious circumstance of the same kind is the disappearance of some property during the fire at the Stiner mansion. The police of the Twenty-ninth precinct are yet unable to account for that. Both cases will, probably, be tried next week. studs missing from the body of Mr. Wilcox. Be has been investigating the case, and submitted

BOARD OF POLICE JUSTICES.

A meeting of this Board was held yesterday sternoon, at two o'clock, in the Clerk's office of the Court of Special Sessions. All the Justices were present, with the exception of Judge Smith, who is at present confined to his room with diphtheria. After the reading of the minutes Judge Murray offered a resolution appointing Richard C. Morgan Assistant Clerk at the First District Police Court (Tombs). Judge Fiammer raised some objections, which gave rise to a lengthy discussion, after which the resolution was

lengthy discussion, after which the resolution was carried.

On motion of Judge Kilbreth, Lucien Odin was appointed an additional assistant clerk at Jefferson Market Police Court.

Judge Nelson K. Wheeler offered a resolution to appoint Andrew Fontana interpreter of the Sixth District Court. This was also adopted.

Judge Kilbreth said that he had read a communication from Commissioner Stern in the morning papers concerning the disposal of intoxicated persons. He thought that there was much, to be said in favor of what Commissioner Stern had advanced, and he intended to move that a committee be appointed to consult with the Commissioners of Charities and Correction on the matter; but as the hour was growing late he would postpone it until the next meeting.

The Board then, on motion of Judge Kasmire, adjourned.

PATAL SHOOTING AMONG BOYS.

James Duffy, aged fourteen years, residing in Twenty-eighth street, near Fifth avenue, Brooklyn, and Patrick Devy, fifteen years old, were engaged in firing with a pistol at a target, when a ball from the weapon entered the abdomen of the former named youth, inflicting a fatal wound. Devy was arrested

SANITARY MATTERS.

Meeting of the Board of Health-Reports from the Vital Statistics and Sanitary

Departments. At a meeting of the Board of Health, held yesterday atternoon, a resolution was passed ordering the issue of a circular to all practising physicians in New York, containing the penalties they are liable to for falling to properly report cases of contagious and infectious diseases under their treatment to the health authorities. This action on their part is necessary, the Board says, not only for scientific pur-poses, but also for the application of measures for arresting the spread of these diseases. After the transaction of some minor routine business the following reports were read and adopted:—

transaction of some minor routine business the following reports were read and adopted:—

Heatin bepartment of the City of New York, ;

Busial of Yital Statistics, Jan. 27, 1874.

To the Securative of the Boand of Heatith:—

Sir—in the week that ended on Saturday, the 24th inst. 592 deaths were reported in this city, against 512 that occurred in the previous week. There was less statistic from scartaina and diphtheria than in any previous week of the past month, and there was no marked increase in deaths by autimonary diseases, except that more cases of phthisis died than in previous weeks. No tended to the past month, and there was no marked the man tender reported.

The mean tender reported.

The mean tender reported.

No tender of the past month of warmth was 63 degrees, the minimum was 23 min of warmth was 63 degrees, the minimum was 23 min of warmth was 63 degrees, the minimum was 23 min of warmth was 63 degrees, the minimum was 24 min of warmth was 63 degrees, the minimum was 25 min of warmth was 63 degrees, the minimum was 25 min of warmth was 64 min man of warmth was 65 degrees, the warmth was 65 degrees. No tenthstanding the unfavouble range for the past five years, and it is below that of the certesponding period in the year 1873. Last week the death rate was equal to 22.46 per 1,000 inhabitants year, ying previous week it was 26.62, and in the past four weeks it has equalled 26.55 per 1,000. The death rate in London during the four weeks that an fallen to 29 per 1,000, but in the week that ended on the 10th inst. the rate has fallen to 24 per 1,000 and this was the rate reported for Paris in the week ending the 9th inst. Bertin and Vennar engored their death rate in the previous week at 26 and 26 per 1,000 respectively.

The returns to the Board of Health's death rate in the previous week at 26 and 26 per 1,000 respectively.

The returns to the Board of Health's death rate in the previous week at 26 and 26 per 1,000 respectively.

The returns to the Board of Health's death rate in the previous week a

SANITARY BUREAU, New YORK, Jan. 22, 1874.
To the Board of Health:—
I desire to call the attention of the Board to the importance of comprehensive plans of treating the marrial regions in the territory recently amenced to the

farial regions in the territory recently annexed to the city.

The time is rapidly approaching when operations under the direction of the Board of Public Works will be commenced in these districts, and, as the proper sewerage and drainage of the water saturated soil so common there are matters of great sanitary moment, it seems highly desirable that, in the steps about to be taken, the Board of Health should be consulted.

If subsoil drains of a proper depth to provide for all water courses and water sheds are now made to accompany the sewer it will prevent much disturbance of sewers hereafter, and much future expense.

I would respectfully suggest that the Los be requested to submit to the Board their plans for sewerage and drainage in these uptown districts before such plans are executed.

W. D.F. P. DAY, M. D. Sanitary Superintendent.

drainage in these uptown useriess care executed.

W. D. F. DAY, M. D., Sanitary Superintendent.

W. D. F. DAY, M. D., Sanitary Superintendent.

The following resolution was adopted by the Board:—

Resolved, That the Department of Public Works and the Department of Parks be requested not to adopt plans for the drainage of the newly annoxed districts without consultation with this Board.

the Department of Parks be requested not to adopt plans for the drainage of the newly annoxed districts without consultation with this Board.

Santary Burnato, New York, Jan. 27, 1874. The following is a record of the work performed in the sanitary Burnato for the week ending January 24, 1874.—The number of inspections made by the Sanitary and Assistant Sanitary Inspectors was 1,661 as follows, viz. —I public building, 559 tenement houses, 190 private dwellings, 39 tenement houses, 190 private dwellings, 39 manufactories and workshops, 29 stores and warehouses, 35 stables, I market, 54 slaughter houses, 1 packing house, 2 gut cienning establishments, 3 manure pamps, 11 rat rendering establishments, 3 manure pamps, 11 rat rendering establishments, 3 manure pamps, 11 rat rendering establishments, 3 waste pipes and drains, 104 privies and water closets, 15 street gutters and sidewalks, 7 dangerous stairways, 2 elsterns and cesspools, 7 other nuisances and 13 visits of the Sanitary Inspectors to cases of contagious diseases. The nut Assistant Sanitary Inspectors was 416.

During the past week 49 complaints have been received from the Panting the past week 49 complaints have been received from citizens and relegred to the inspectors for investigation and report. The Disinfecting Corps have visited 60 premises where contagious diseases were found, and have distinfected and fumigrated 58 houses and 58 privy sinks, together with clothing, bedding, &c., &c. Five cases of small pox were removed to the hospital by the Ambulance Corps. Permits have been granted to consignees of 29 vessels to discharge cargoes on vouchers from the Health Officer of this port. Fifty-three permits have been granted seavengers to empty, clean and disinfect privy sinks.

The following is a comparative statement of contagious diseases for the two weeks ending January 21, 1874:—

Week Typolas Typhoid Savelet — Diph Snall-Ending, Feer, Feer, Feer, Mexica, theria, pox.

Action in regard to the nuisance of the Rarlem Flats will be taken by the Healt

A JERSEY SENSATION.

Watching for a Resurrection in Bloomfield-An Extraordinary Family His-

tory. On last Christmas Day Seth W. Blakeney, aged twenty-nine years, a son of Dr. W. E. Blakeney, of Caidwell, N. J., iell from a chair and was picked up dead, as supposed. The family commenced preparations for the funeral, and had laid out the supposed corpse. Twenty-four hours afterward, however, this corpse-like Tim Finnegan, in the Irish song-resurrected himself, and, to the joy of his family, shook his fist in death's face. He had been pronounced dead, the cause attributed being paralysis. He went about his business, but on Thursday afternoon, a resolution was passed ordering the chief clerk to request the Mayor and Common Council to authorize the occupation of the Town was removed to a vanit in the cemetery at Bloom-

was removed to a yault in the cemetery at Bloomfield. The wife of deceased, believing that her husband might after all, be merely in a trance, caused the body to be watened closely by the sexton, a man named Arthur O'Hara, who visited the vault twice every day. Last week the body began to manifest signs of returning life, the face, ears, &c., assuming a roseate, litelike hue, and it was believed that the man would surely come a second time to life. On Saturday last, however, the DISCOLORATION OF DEATH set in once more, and increased until yesterday, when all hope was given up of there being any life in the body. Not until Monday, strange to say, did the friends of the coffined man visit the cemetery. Then the father, mother, sister and wife appeared and fully satisfied themselves that Seth was indeed dead. The wife has still a lingering hope, and ordered the coffin to be unscrewed, so that should Seth awake he might arise himself. The Blakeney family have a singular history in this EESCHEBICTION RESPECT.

A few years ago a brother of deceased dropped on, as supposed, dead. In two weeks he arose from the dead, lived four years and begot several children, when he really deed. A sister also having been in a trance for six days, came to and lived two years. About a year ago the Blakeneys removed to Caidwell, from Six Mile Run, near Trenton. They are very respectable people. The widow of Seth belongs to Westchester county; she has two children. The foregoing particulars were obtained last evening in Bloomfield form reliable persons. The place is naturally excited over the matter.

RROOKLYN'S LAST RURGLARY.

The Sexton of Trinity Church Arrested on Charge of Receiving the Stolen Property.

on Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn, owned by a Mr. Goater, was robbed of \$1,100 worth of silver plate and gold ornaments on Friday night. The suspicion of the proprietor of the store iell upon Robert McKee, a former clerk in the employ of Goater, and he, therefore, caused his arrest. The prisoner, who was taken into custody by Detective Corr, at first contended was innocent, and told the officer that he "would make him sweat for it." Subsequently, when conironted with the jewelry, he made a full confession. He said that the reason he stole the goods was that he was driven to desperation. His father, who is a cripple, depends on his son for support. The most remarkable point of the case is, however, the finding of the stolen property in the said of Trinity church, Broadway, New York, where the things had been lett for safe keeping with the sexton. Augustus W. Muerer. Yesterday morning Detective Corr appeared before Justice Riely and obtained a warrant for the arrest of Mr. Muerer, charging, upon information and belief, that he had received stolen goods knowing them to have been stolen. The officer, armed with the order of arrest, repaired to Trinity church, and there arrested the sexton. The latter individual said that he had known McKee for about four years and had been very intimate with him. He made his acquaintance from seeing him at the church. McKee, who was a communicant, was regarded as a very good young man. The prisoner was also a member of Grace cource, Brooktyn.

Sexton Muerer was taken before Justice Riely, who admitted him to bail in the sam of \$2,000 to appear for trial. Mr. Jacob Werner, a barber, doing business in Greenwich street, and who owns property in Brooklyn, entered into the requisite bonds for the appearance of the prisoner. McKee has a brother wao is now "doing time" in the Kings County Penitentiary for robbery. The detective remarks that it is somewhat strange that he should regularly attend service in Trinity church when he had hardly a decent suit of clothes to wear. fronted with the jewelry, he made a full confession He said that the reason be stole the goods was that

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE IN BROOKLYN.

Julius Fox, a barber, residing at No. 132 Bridge street, attempted suicide by cutting his throat with a razor. Fox lost a great quantity of blood, and the medical men who were summoned to attend gave it as their opinion that he could not recover.